

BITTER ATTACK
UPON ONCLE SAMFierce Editorial in the London
Saturday Review.

ULTIMATE APPEAL TO ARMS

TRADE CALLED FORTH BY AS-
SERTING MONROE DOCTRINE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A hated rivalry which may some day be settled by the arbitrament of the sword, seems to fairly sum up the Saturday Review's opinion of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Discussing President Roosevelt's pronouncement on Monroeism, the always bitterly anti-American Saturday Review uses the president's speech as a text on which to enunciate a long sermon on "American greed and hypocrisy," and the danger threatening the British empire from the United States' future expansion. It says, in reviewing the history of the Monroe doctrine:

"It is unfortunate, if not exceptional, that the United States cannot be satisfied with the plain, straightforward policy of self-interest without attempting to explain it as a disinterested and highly moral position. It was on this basis that the war with Spain was undertaken, resulting in the Philippines being annexed and Cuba being put under the heel. South America's natural resources are enormous, but the individual states cannot act together. It is plain that they will not long resist American extension southward, and American protection of European aggression will soon incubate into occupation by the United States."

Alleged Designs on Canada.

Proceeding to discuss the effect of

Monroeism on the British empire, the

Saturday Review says:

"The United States is the only great

power separated from the British em-

pire by nothing but a land frontier, and

it is the settled object of the United

States ultimately to include Canada. The

United States is commercially

growing fast at our expense, and, judg-

ing from its present progress, the pow-

er of the United States in wealth and

numbers will have, possibly, exceeded

Russia, whose position in relation to the

United States territorially is not nearly

so critical. Under these circumstances

it is surely clear that the power we

need be most concerned about is Amer-

ica."

Sword to Settle It.

Acute territorial and commercial

rivalry always results in an ultimate

trial by force. It is the only final

settlement. If there is any possibility

either country must be to avoid doing

anything which can increase the other's

power or give it points in the

struggle. On that principle the United

States has steadily been insisting

on diplomatically, never conceding a

point. We, on the other hand, have

usually gone out of our way to help

the United States. In the matter of the

Isthmian canal we lost ground and

America gained. The only balancing

advantage would be such consequent

active friendship on the part of

America that we should be able to

meet us half-way, by abstaining

from injuring us. Of such friendship

the Saturday Review has shown again

and again that there is neither evidence

nor likelihood. There is no question

of liking or disliking the Americans. It

is simply a question of which shall

ultimately get the better of the other side.

The controlling factors make it impos-

sible to put the position of the two

countries in any other way."

More Moderate Views.

A curiously divergent view is ex-

pressed by the Spectator on the same

topic. It says:

"We are glad, in the interests of the

United States and Great Britain and

the peace of the rest of the world, that

President Roosevelt announced in such

clear and unambiguous terms that the

Monroe doctrine will be enforced by

the United States at all costs. The

Monroe doctrine is a danger to peace

only when it is undefined. All author-

itative statements of the policy of the

United States in this effect are, there-

fore, welcome. We hold that the Mon-

roe doctrine is good for us as well as

the United States. We like the United

States, have no desire to see the

Monroe doctrine altered by the efforts of

continental European states to carve

out for themselves colonial empires in

Central and South America. It would

suit us no more than the United States

to see Germany established in southern

Brazil or elsewhere on the western con-

tinent."

Proceeding to point out that Mon-

roeism cannot rest on air, and that un-

less based on power it is sure to be

exposed to be pushed aside and disre-

garded, the Spectator continues:

"The power on which it must primar-

ily rest is sea power. If the Euro-

pean states know that America has

sea power enough to enforce the Mon-

roe doctrine it will be scrupulously re-

spected. The moment they see the doc-

trine is based only on paper, it will be

disregarded. To make the doctrine ef-

fective America must build a fleet un-

questionably stronger than that of

France or Germany. She need not

trouble to outbuild us, as we not mere-

ly agree to but may be said to be pas-

sive supporters of the Monroe doc-

trine."

AS VIEWED IN GERMANY.

Roosevelt's Declaration Received

With an Air of Wonder.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—President Roose-

velt's fresh declaration of the Monroe

doctrine has been received here with

an air of wonder. The tone generally

assumed is one of surprise that the

doctrine should be so confirmed so en-

ergically at a moment when the Euro-

pean power disputes it, least of all,

Germany. However, it is asserted

that Germany gave her assent to the

doctrine soon after President Roose-

velt's assumption of the presidency, and

that the state department has abun-

dantly knowledge that Germany does

not even contemplate securing coaling

stations in the western hemisphere. Some

suspicious critics suggested that some-

thing must be going on behind the

diplomatic screen to occasion the pre-

sident's enunciation. The foreign office

circles by no means share the news-

paper excitement. It reads the speech

in connection with the definition of the

doctrine contained in the president's

last message to congress, which thor-

oughly well satisfied Germany. The

disposition in some quarters in re-

gard to President Roosevelt's speech as

dictated against Germany is wholly in-

admissible, because Germany, as the

American government knows, never

designed territorial acquisition of the

American continent. Several of the

newspapers here crowd their references

to the king of Italy from the chief

editorial position in order to comment

on President Roosevelt's speech.

Berlin Press Comments.

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "His as-

sertions are impregnated with an im-

perialist spirit and one is disposed to

connect his utterances with what is

occurring in Venezuela, since Germany is the only European power which, for the protection of its own interest, might be tempted to occupy temporarily Venezuela's territory. But the un- equivocal declaration has been made that the Berlin cabinet has never con- sidered the question of annexation. The self-control which our squadron main- tained in the presence of the wild do- dogmas of the revolutionists in the towns in which Germans reside is a proof positive that Germany does not intend to act in a way to touch the sensibilities of the United States."

The Vossische Zeitung remarks: "The president's words sound like a defense from attack. But who is at- tacking the United States' favorite dogma? Germany and Russia, shortly after Mr. Roosevelt became president, expressly recognized the Monroe prin- ciples."

The Tageblatt deprecates the British comment, which seats in the presi- dent's speech a covert warning to Germany, and other organs are in- clined to see no foundation but a domestic motive in Mr. Roosevelt's utter- ances. In any event, preparation of the public mind for a further enlargement of the navy.

GREAT BRITAIN IN
AN UGLY MOODWill Make War on the Morgan
Shipping Combine.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The approaching expiration of the time limit for the completion of the Atlantic shipping combine is arousing the British press to all sorts of speculation re- garding J. Pierpont Morgan's ultimate plans as well as the government's scheme for dealing with the combina- tion. The promised statement of the premier, A. J. Balfour, on the re- assembling of parliament is awaited with intense interest. The statement has already been printed that the gov- ernment plans are complete and that the authorities are ready to make the offer to counter move against the American syndicate. Inquiries made by the Associated Press at the British informed quarters indicate that this announcement is not true. The gov- ernment has had to deal with so many powerful and conflicting interests that it has not yet been able to definitely decide on a plan of action.

General Subsidy Scheme.

In spite of the opposition to a gen-

eral subsidy scheme, well informed

persons consider this to be the most

likely solution on the lines of a gen-

eration of government support

not in behalf of one, but of several

companies. The form which such a

scheme will take is still under discus-

sion, but it is generally expected that

there will be a considerable opposition

to the straight subsidies. There is no

doubt that Mr. Balfour's announcement

will include a scheme for a direct fast

Canada in which the Canadian

Pacific railroad probably will partici-

pate, but not, as originally planned, as

sole promoter and beneficiary. The

indications point more and more to the

drawing together of the Atlantic lines

outside of the Morgan combine. One

of the alliances which may be earliest

expected is a combination of the Allan

line and Elder-Dempster & Co.

Thoroughly Stirred Up.

The heads of the English lines are

chafing in expressing themselves on

the Atlantic outlook. Time is inten-

sifying rather than allaying their jeal-

ousy of the Americans' bid for the At-

lantic trade, and Great Britain is so

thoroughly stirred up that it will not

leave a stone unturned to ally the

existing commercial and colonial dis-

content. In this connection it may be

mentioned that the tariff discussions

at the recent colonial conference were

very intimately connected with the

shipping situation. A large ship own-

er and a close friend of the colonial

secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, said to

a representative of the Associated

Press:

"America must not think that the

imperial government is going to leave

the colonies at the mercy of the ship-

ping combine. The United States does

not stand indefinitely before the

American tariff wall while keep-

ing open house for American traders

in the United Kingdom. The ques-

tion of retarding duties is not so im-

probable as many people imagine. There

is no reason why the British

colonial market should not be opened

to British goods on a preferential ba-

sis. We have been asked here in En-

gland for a long time, but when we

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out."

Talk of Retaliation.

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SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNES, who has

been recently elected as the probable

head of the English financial syndicate

which is likely to purchase the Cunard

fleet as the nucleus for a British ship-

ping combine, hinted at similar possi-

bilities yesterday in his speech before

the House of Commons. He said that

but as he was addressing a public

meeting, he was not so outspoken as

the leading ship owner quoted above.

HIS SHARE WAS SMALL.

Plaint of a Broker Who Helped Or-

ganize the Great Steel Combine.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—The hearing of

testimony in a legal tangle that comes

as an echo of the absorption of the

Carnegie company by the United States

Steel corporation was closed today by

before Marshall Sampson, clerk of the

United States court, acting as special

commissioner. The suit involves the

transfer of over \$5,000,000 of stock of

the Carnegie company held by promi-

nent Pittsburgh people, and specifically

is in the form of a petition for an

accounting of profits received by Wil-

liam J. Hilland, the firm of Hilland, Bar-

tise & Co. of this city, for securing

stocks for the United States Steel cor-

poration. William H. Vantine of Pitts-

burgh is the complainant.

According to Mr. Vantine, he repre-

sented the Carnegie company share-

holders in Pittsburgh and acted as sell-

ing agent. He alleges that the Chi-

cago broker who on the other side of

the deal, and by agreement was sup-

posed to divide the profits with Mr. Van-

tine, the profits from the broker-

age deal on the transfer is said to be

in excess of \$200,000, of which the Pit-

tsburgh man asks for half instead of

only \$20,000, which he says he received.

The deal was carried through in

February, 1901, and it is alleged that

Hilland represented J. P. Morgan &

Co. in the transactions. Hilland is said

to have made \$75,000 profits out of the

deal, but it is said that he, in turn,

had to pay Marshall Delafield \$24,772

for a three minutes' interview with J.

P. Morgan. Mr. Hilland today denied

all the charges.

TOO MANY AGITATORS.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 30.—General

Mudge of the Santa Fe is not sur-

prised at reports of another strike

among the boiler makers at San Ber-

nard. Mr. Mudge says there are a few

curbants among the boiler makers

who are continually inciting the

others to strike and that as a result

kind of trouble there is almost an

every day happening.

IRELAND WILL
GET THE RED HATPope Has Decided to Appoin
Another American Cardinal.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE

MAN WHO WILL SETTLE MAT-
TERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—In view of the increase of Catholics in the United States, the pope has decided, according to a World dispatch from Rome, to create another American cardinal, in order to re-establish the equilibrium in the sacred college. It has been pointed out to him that whereas Great Britain, with its 6,000,000 Catholics, has two representatives, and even Australia, with hardly 1,000,000, has a cardinal (Moran), 13,000,000 of American Catholics have only one cardinal (Gibbons). It is considered certain that Archbishop Ireland will get the red hat.

CAREER OF MGR. GUIDI.

Apostolic Delegate Was a Favorite

of Pius IX.

Rome, Aug. 30.—Mgr. Guidi, who has

been appointed apostolic delegate in

the Philippines, was born in

April, 1832, at Alatri, a town in the